In the Specification:

On page 6, kindly rewrite paragraph [0016] as follows:

[0016] In accordance with the invention, the problem formulation is solved by the features of Claim 1, namely, a photoactive component with organic layers is provided comprising a solar cell having a series of organic thin layers and contact layers with a doped transport layer and a photoactive layer, which are arranged in a first pi, ni or pin diode structure comprising a first p, i or n layer each, wherein the transport layer exhibits a greater optical band gap than the photoactive layer and the structure is partially transparent in at least one part of the solar spectrum from 350 nm to 2000 nm. Particularly favorable embodiments of the invention are described in Sub-claims 2 to 33.

On page 10, kindly rewrite paragraph [0028] as follows:

[0028] In accordance with this, the component advantageously consists of a pin or nip layer structure. The pin (or nip) structure for its part consist of two or more organic charge carrier transport layers respectively (2a and 4a) and a layer system (3a) located between the organic layer (2a) and the organic layer (4a), in which the light is absorbed. Furthermore, the complete structure also contains 2 contact layers (1a and 5a), each of which can also be realized as a transparent contact layer. Layers 2a or 4a are p-doped or n-doped, layer 3a is undoped or has very low p-doping or n-doping. Layer 3a is either single-component (apart from the doping) or involves mixed layers comprising two components corresponding to the principle of interpenetrating networks. The materials are selected in such a way that excitons are separated efficiently into free charge carriers at the internal phase limits in the mixed layer between the two materials or at the interface of two layers. In this and the other embodiments, the structure is partially transparent in at least one part of the solar spectrum from 350 nm to 2000 nm.

On pages 11-12, kindly rewrite paragraph [0032] as follows:

[0032] For representation purposes, the functioning is explained using the example of a photoactive component which consists of 2 pin cells. Simple and multiple pin cells function

analogously. Such a stacking cell is shown in Figure 3a and its energy scheme is outlined in Figure 3b. For a better overview, it may be assumed that the transport layers, active layers and transition layers only consist of an individual layer. At the same time, the active layers of the first pin cells (3b) should cover an absorption layer different to that of pin cell two (7b) in order to utilize as broad a spectrum as possible. In addition to this, it may be assumed that the active layers in the sense of the interpenetrating networks consist of a mixture of two materials each. A exciton should now be generated in the undoped material of the first mixed layer (3b). The exciton diffuses in this material until it ~~as~~has reached a domain boundary within the mixed layer. Here it is separated, whereby the hole remains on the donor-like material and the electron remains on the acceptor-like material. Both charge carriers then migrate to the corresponding doped transport layers. This thus ensures an effective transition and the respective charge carrier layer enables an efficient transport of the electron to the contact (1b) or of the hole to the transition layer (5b). The process occurs analogously in the second pin cell (6b), (7b), (8b). The charge carriers are now present at both contacts (1b), (9b). However, in order to ensure a current flow, the two charge carriers, which were provided in the direction of the transition layer (5b), must recombine with each other so that the electric circuit is closed. Only as low as possible an energy loss should occur in this recombination. This is attained, as explained in more detail below, by doping at least one of the adjoining transport layers and, if necessary, incorporating the transition layer (5b). When using highly doped transport layers, such a transition layer might not be necessary.